P(LITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPEECH OF THE HON. D. S. DICKINSON. The Hen. D. S. Dickinson arrived in Washington on rednesday, and in the evening was screenaded. He appeared on the baleony of the Kirkwood House, and was introduced by Gov. Stevens of Oregon. In reply be delivered the following speech, which is taken from

he delivered the following speech, which is taken from The Washington Star:

It is always gratifying and pleasant, my fellow-citizens, to be thus greeted, thus remembered personally, thus remembered for service to the country, thus to be remembered for service to the country, thus to be remembered for service to the great democratic party of the nation. To be thus greeted with soul-stirring music, and to be thus introduced, in language of complimentary eloquence, by so distinguished a gentleman as he who addressed you, to such a numerous and respectable an auditory as the present. The only return I can make you, my fellow-citizens, the only return I can make to the Committee, and to its organ, is the tribute of a grateful heart, and that is freely tendered. The lives of the American people, in many respects, have been cast in pleasant places. Heaven's warm and golden sunshine bathes all God's children within the area of this Republic. The tree of liberty planted by the fathers of the Revolution, though at first but a slender shoot, watered by the tears of its daughters, nurtured by the blood of its sous, has now, under the festering care of the great Democratic party of the nation, rose to be a great and stardy tree. Its roots have sunk deep in the fertile earth. Its vost trunk has expanded until its mighty branches reach to the Polar regions upon the North, and down where it is fanned by the tropical breezes of the South, spanning alike the Atlantic and Padic. It invites not only the children of America, but the children of liberty, the down-roodeen and the oppressed of all nations of the sarth, to go and sit down under the shadow of The Washington Star: spanning alike the Atlantic and Pasitic. It invites not only the children of America, but the children of liberty, the down-trodden and the oppressed of all nations of the earth, to go and sit down under the shadow of its protecting branches and subsist upon its fruits. Here is a great and vast country, with such institutions as the sun never shone upon before; such a vast and fertile land, with its high mountains, with its fertile fields; its rolling ocean; its vast rivers; its murmuring streamlets; every interest protected, every branch of industry rewarded, and the great and sacred principle of equality running throughout the whole. But amid this prosperity, amid all this advantage, amid these mighty blessings which are vouchsafed to na, one canker gnaws at the root of our domestic peace; one subject alone, like a wild and favered mighty blessings which are vouchsafed to natione canker gnaws at the root of our domestic peace; one subject alone, like a wild and fevered dream, passes over our land, and causes us consternation, care, anxiety, and deep solicitude for our political safety. It is not, my fellow-tizens, that one of those great periodical strugles for the election of a Chief Magiatrate aproaches; for amid all the blessings which we enjoy, and amid all the stirring conflicts of the times (and they are many), we have an Administration that guides the ship of State in a manner that gives confidence to the American people that she will be brought over the tempestuous ocean of political strife to a harbor of safety and peace. [Applause.] It is not, my fellow-citizens, that political parties are in the field, for they have been in the field before; it is not that political weapons are burnished for this contest, and that the knights are entering the lists, for they have been there before. The great Democratic party of the country, with its principles of progress, is in the field; it has been in the field before, and the great fruits of which our country has boasted are the fruits of its wise and benign policy. Its opponents, called Republicans, have been in the field before, and it is not be ance of any ordinary political struggle. Its opponent—the old Whig party—has had naught left of it but its memories. I will not discuss the merits of those principles avowed by the party ordinarily called the American party, because I do not regard it as an element of sufficient strength to be counted in the great stirring controversy which is now going on. The Republican party stands before the country confessedly element of sufficient strength to be courted in the great strring controversy which is now going on. The Republican party stands before the country confessedly a sectional party. While the great Democratic party is one that is catholic in its creed, constitutional in its principle, stretching not only throughout this land, but where ver Christianity, freedom and civilization have have traveled, the Republican party is confessedly, by its own record, a sectional party; for it comes into the field ignoring fifteen States of this Union and their institutions, manfully—manfully, I say, because it does so openly and boldly; places its candidates both within the Northern or Free States, so-called, and enters into a conflict with sectionalism upon its banner. [Apthe Northern or Free States, so-called, and enters into a conflict with sectionalism upon its banner. [Applause.] With all its errors, with all its wrong doings, with all its mighty mischief, it has finally thrust off its concealment, and stands before the American people to-day in its sins, as our first parents stood in their innocence—naked, but not ashamed. [Langhter and applause.] It is joined to its idols, let it alone. The Democratic party, armed with the panoply of the Constitution, with the sympathy of the masses of the American people, could literally drive it from the face of the earth. It has, in all its struggles, conquered it before, and it will conquer it again. The Republican party has not the element of success. It has not the confidence and it will conquer it again. The Kepublican has not the element of success. It has not the confi has not the element of success. It has not the confidence of the American people; it is built upon sectionalism, passion, and prejudice. And although it is fraught with great elements of evil, there are elements of evil at our doors to-day, which are tenfold more terrible than the Republican party. ["That's so," and applanse.] The disguises of the Republican party are all stripped off. It stands out to-day before the American people undisguised in its purposes, and therefore it is robbed of nime-tenths of its power to harm. But what is it that threatens the integrity of this Union, the integrity of the Constitution, and the integrity of the equal rights of the masses? It is a division of the great Demogratic party—that is the great question of great Democratic party—that is the great question of the the day, and of the times, and to which we must practically address ourselves. The Democratic tically address ourselves. The Democratic party is in the field with Breckinridge and Lane as its leaders [lond applause]; names that are no strangers to the poud applause]; names that are no strangers to the country; that are no strangers to the Democratic party; no strangers to the service in the public councils; no strangers to the service upon the field of battle. [Applause.] No strangers to the service in the ranks of the Democracy. They are names that are written high upon the country's history, in every department of life. racy. They are names that are written high upon the country's history, in every department of life; whether as intrepid soldiers, when our country is imperited and battling upon the foreign battle field; in the records of Congress, and of the respective States; in the service in the Democratic cause where the great doctrines of liberty and equality are discussed, they are well known. They are inscribed upon the Democratic banner, and the Democracy are going to fight this great battle of the Constitution under the auspices of tuese great, worthy, and honored leaders. But the great impediment to Democratic progress is another element that has been brought into the Democratic party, that causes it ten-fold more embarrassment than all its hereditary foce—and that is the element of division that has been brought in under the ment than all its hereditary foce—and that is the ele-ment of divi-prelense of another nomination, called a Democratic nomination—a nomination based upon the idea of Sher-wood Forest. Why? Because

The good old rule sufficeth them—
The simple plan,
That they should keep who have the power.
And they should get who can. [Applause.]

This party is in the field with its candidates. have maught to say of its candidates personally, be cause the questions involved in this contest rice higher than mere personal considerations. These questions organization, great movements of the body, the principles that underlie and form the foundation of this Government, are to engage our attention. ples that underlie and form the foundation of this Government, are to engage our attention. It is of the principles we will treat, and lay the men aside. Nor do I dwell upon the technicalities of regularity of Convertions, or of delegates this, that or the other. I start with this bold, bread and defiant proposition, that the element in the Democratic party opposed to us is as sectional to-day as is the Republican, and for more mischievous. [Applause.] You need not tell me it is not sectional, because it has a limited support here and there throughout the country. It was conceived in sectionalism, brought forth in sectionalism, has the mischievous elements of such all around and about it, whether you view it up and down, round about or chievous elements of such all around and about it whether you view it up and down, round about of disgonally. What was it that disrupted the Charleston whether you view to the discontinuous of the Charleston disgonsily. What was it that disrupted the Charleston Convention a candidate they would not accept. What was it that finally dismembered the Baltimore Convention? It was precisely the same issue Convention a candidate they would not accept. What was it that finally dismembered the Baltimore Convention? It was precisely the same issue. And when we find both Conventions unequal to the task of nominating Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in this time of extraordinary interest and extreme peril because a nominal majority held the rule of a convention in its hands, and was determined to force a candidate upon it who was unacceptable to a portion of the States—even to a majority of the States of the Union. I do call that party sectional that would act thus. I insist that it is sectionalism, and has all the mischevous elements of such, under whatever name it may be called. I care nothing for its political platform, real or pretended original or amended. I care not what may be pretended on ginal or amended. I care not what may be pretended in regard to it. It is an organization formed in and supported by a portion of the States against another portion. I admit that a great many elements enter into this that have entered into other struggles. I admit that it has in it many of the elements of ordinary struggles; but it has one element in twhich, if it has been discovered, has not been fully exposed, as it deserves to be, and which is the great and controlling element in this opposition to the Democratic party, coming from a section, or what pretends to call itself the Democratic party. Leaving aside all other elements that enter into this campaign on the part of this organization, it clearly has this element. I believe I know the secret motive power that drives on this terrible train of evils that threaten the Democratic party and the country. Has not every observing and reflecting mind been surprised that a sectional Democratic party should have gone to Charleton and evilation and controlling that to those States that were to cast the Democratic votes? Has not every reflecting and observing mind been astonished that the men when they

left Charleston and had returned to their constituents, this effort should have been renewed with redoubted power and virulence at Baltimore? We have, let me suggest, a key to all this matter. The Republican party, as we all know, is avowedly a sectional party, with sectional candidates. There are those who have belonged to the Democratic party who would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. They have seen 400,000,000 of spoils; they have thirsted and hungered; many of them are wanting principle, wanting power, wanting bread. And they havefeltermined, if it were possible, to take possession of the Treasury of the country. How are they to do it? They were unwilling to serve under a Seward, a Hale, a Summer and a Giddings. They do not believe that the platform upon which these men stand, being so extremely sectional in its character, can succeed; but they have conceived, or renewed rather, the idea, of a great Northern party, to be controlled by what they call Democratic influences, and they are reviving the effort of 1848 to raise up a great Northern party that shall absorb the Republican party, that shall place themselves at the head of it; and that shall be able to control the destiny of this nation by controlling the electoral votes of the Free States, and over the Constitution alike. [They can't do it.]

Let the Southern States bestir themselves—let

nation by controlling the electoral votes of the Free States, and over the Constitution alike. [They can't do it.]

Let the Southern States bestir themselves—let them see the meaning of the effort—let them see the hidden springs that are propelling this terrible mechinery. Let no one lay the flattering anction to his soul that this effort is a mere effort at the election of an individual. [They will see that they cannot cleat the individual they have nominated. They will see that he cannot probably get a single electoral vote, but they are laying the foundation of a greet sectional party, that is to be controlled by themselves, and that is to absorb the Republican party, and rule the Democratic party of the North. And then it stall be under their control, and they will rule the destinies of the nation, and partake of this mighty spoil—this spoil which has tempted them into this great and wicked act. Hungering and thirsting as they have, it has not been surprising that, looking principally, as they do, to this spoil, they have made an effort for it. The angels fell from heaven with less temptation. So long as the members of the Democratic party are true to themselves in this matter, they need have no fear. They will find noble hearts, noble spirits and mighty arms in the Northern or the free State, that will stand by the Constitution as long as they will stand by it themselves. [Applause]. And this good ship of state will never be surred dered until the Scuth mutiny—until they shall forsake it themselves. But if ever this mighty fabric shall be broken up, may it be in the power of the South to exclaim, "Proced. O! procul cate profani." God grant it may never be diseaved; but if it should, may no individuals at the Southern States at the South may no organization of a great Northern sectional party, than I have of any other problem that has been solved within the last ten years, in political history. What does it mean, if not that? I ask every one of you, I ask every one of you within the hearing of my voice, I a ["We are with you," and applause.] When I raised my voice with regard to the sectional issue in 1847 in yonder Capitol, I enlisted for the war. I knew then the terrible controversy that was to go for ward in this country; and if I had believed that I could ever have been tempted to retrace my steps, like the desperate adventurer Cortez. I would have burned the ships behind me, so that I could have had no retreat. [Applause.] Aye, in the language that was ascribed to John Adams, "I see clearly through this day's business," and survive or perish, through success or defeat, life or death, I latend for one to invoke my friends to stand up for the integrity of the Constitution and the whole Union. [Applause.] No particular section of the Union, but the integrity of the whole, and preserve this great leg-sev that has been handed down to us by our fathers. Of what avail are the struggles of parties? Of what avail are all the spoils of office? Of what avail are all the reductions of the Treasury, if it throw away such a priceless inheritance as has been given to us? [Applause.] Of what avail is this boasted Democratic party, if it degenerate into mere sectionalism—if it ignore and forget the Jeffersons, the Backsons, the Monroes, the Madisons, or the conneils of the nation? We may as well be as sectional as the Republican party, if we are to forget our nationality, and degenerate into sectionalism. [Applause.] The Democratic party, if we are to forget our nationality, and degenerate into sectionalism. [Applause.] the Democratic party, if we are to forget our nationality, and degenerate into sectionalism. [Applause.] The Democratic party will be of no avail when it surrenders its great principle. It has maintained its hold upon the affections and the confidence of the masses, through all the confidence of the father of the Country, to frown upon all effor is to kindle sectionalism, jeslousy, and leaders, it is no longer worthy of the name of Democracy. ["That's so," and applause.] The name of Democracy, then, instead of rallying the mighty hases of the country, instead of every generous dealers leaping at its approach, it will be a byword and repreach, a hissing, and a shame. Here is a great battle of principle to be fought. The sunshiny partiot and the Summer soldier may shrink from the crisis in a time like this, but he who stands it now will deserve and receive the thanks of every man and woman.

-The sale of The Chicago Times, the peculiar organ of Mr. Douglas, to Mr. C. H. McCormick, one of the bitterest opponents of the Little Giant, who has nerged it with The Herald, an original Buchanan and Breckinridge paper, is much discussed in the West. The real reason of the transfer would seem to be that the Douglas party could no longer furnish the sinews of war. The pecuniary resources of that body of patriots are understood to be very low just at

-Mr. Fitzpatrick indignantly denies that he author zed his friend Mr. Siebels to nominate him for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket. Why, asks The Baltimore Patriot, did he not repudiate the nomination, when he was serenaded by the Douglas men in Washington? Why did he wait two days before he gave it up ?

-The Hon, James M. Mason, the dignified U. S. Senator from Virginia, having called the Donglas Democracy "leprous abolitionists," The Washington States retorts, by inflicting upon him the title of a leprous secessionist." Pot and kettle?

-The Republicans of Cochecton and Colicoon, Sullivan County, N. Y., held a rousing meeting at the former place on the 27th of July. A great many old Democrats were present, and by their earnest attention showed that they were beginning to open their eyes to the true character of their party, and that they were looking toward the only means of remedying its evils. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Winslow of Brooklyn, and separated only to meet a few days later, then to form a Wide-Awake Club.

-Nearly 10,000 persons, most of them Germans met in St. Louis on Tuesday night, to hear Carl Schurz. The garden where the meeting was held was brilliantly illuminated, and the crowd was enthusiastic to a degree unknown before in the campaign.

-On Tuesday, great Republican meetings were held at Shadesville and Circleville, Ohio. At both

places the Hon. Samuel Galloway spoke. -On Wednesday evening, one of the largest politleal gatherings ever held in that region occurred in Columbia, Pa. The Wide-Awakes of Lancaster were present, to the number of two hundred and eighty-five. with a band of music, and with attractive transparen-cies. Addresses were made by Colonel C. S. Kauffman, George A. Coffey of Philadelphia, and O. J. Dickey of Lancaster.

-A new glee club has been organized in the Eleventh Ward of this city, called the Rail-Splitters Union Glee Club. President, G. W. Place.

-A correspondent writing from Springfield Vt.

—A correspondent writing from springers to under date of August 2, says:

"We have followed your advice, and shall again send the Hon. Justin S. Morrill as Representative from the Ild Congressional District of Vermont. Yesterday, the Republicans of this discrict met in Convention at White River Junction, and renominated him by acclamation, notwithstanding his published declination. Upon being informed of his renomination, he came forward and, in a short speech, thanked them for the compliment, but still declined the honor; thereupon it was manimously voted not to release him. The mere

mention of his name was enough to set the whole crowd in a perfect upcour of applause. The Conven-tion was very fully attended—so much that it was ad-journed outside of the building, and there addressed by the Hon. Jacob Collamer and others."

-The Iowa State Reporter, hitherto a Douglas parer, is hereafter to advocate the election of Linc da and Hamlin. In putting up these names, the proprie

"After mature deliberation, I have arrived at the conclusion that I connot give my assent to the platform of either wing of the late Democratic party, not be stated by the conclusion of the late Democratic party, not be stated by the late Democratic party, not be stated by the late Democratic party, not be stated by the late of the late Democratic party and the late of the la of either wing of the late Democratic party, nor lenger yield my support to Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson as candidates for the Presidenty of the United States. I therefore announce to the readers of this paper and the public generally, that the names of Douglas and Johnson will no longer remain at the head of our columns, and that hermafter the columns of The Republican principles, and the advocacy of the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, the condidates of the Rapublican party for President and Vice-President of the United States.

"Proprietor of The Weekly less State Reporter."

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-The London Punck has the following, under the

—The London Punch has the following, under the head "Punch's Es ence of Congress":

"1860. June 4, Monday. In the Senate, the Bill for the Admission of Kansas as a Free State came on for discussion. The honorable Charles Samner, who about four years ago was brutally assaulted by a raffanly slaveholder named Brooks (since dead), addressed the House for the first time since that outrage. He applied himself to a long and elaboxate argument to show the barbarism of Slavery, and proposed to knock out the 'black marble block which the South declares to be the keystope of the arch of the American Constito be the keystone of the arch of the American Consti-tution. He showed successively and successfully that tution. He showed successively and successfully that the 'domestic institution' makes brutes of the slaves, and worse brutes of the masters—that it checks education, industry, prosperity, and population—that it generates violence, foul vice, cruelty, dueling, and ruffianism generally—that its advocates in and out of Congress are the worst citizens, and the worst men in America—that it has been condemned by Washing an Jefferson, and Franklin, and by all statesmen and moralists of eminence—and that its poisonous influence is actively working toward the destruction of the noble Republic. Mr. Summer's speech was chiefly characterized by its closeness of argument and lucidity of diction; but he occasionally introduced a passage of highly-wrought eloquence, or an gument and lucidity of diction; but he occasionally introduced a passage of highly-wrought eloquence, or an image of singular vividuess; and in England, however the orator's sentiments might have been objected to by a political antagonist, Mr. Sumner would have received the compliments of gentlemen on both sides, upon so remarkable an exhibition of sustained power and intellectual skill. Mr. Chestant of South Carolina (slaveowner) rose, and after abusing Mr. Sumner for 'ranging over Europe, crawling through the back doors to whine at the feet of British aristorracy, craving pity and reaping contempt, called him the 'incarnation of malice, mendacity, and cowardice,' and declined on the part of the slave-ownerism to make any reply, because he was not inclined 'to send forth the recipient of punhe was not is clined 'to send forth the recipient of pun-ishment howling through the world, yelping fresh cries of shinder and malice. The punishment in question alludes to the brutal assant with a bludgeon, commitof slander and malice. The punishment in question alludes to the brutal assault with a bludgeon, committed by the now defunct Brooks upon an unarmed and unsuspecting gentleman. The 'slave-masters in the Senate then surrounded Mr. Chestnut, and approved his speech. The question was postponed. Mr. Punch begs to offer his respectful congratulations to Mr. Sumner upon his magnificent speech, and, even more earneedly, upon the ample and perfect testimony that was instantly given by the tesotted slave-owners to the truth of his ascertion of the barbarism of Slavery. It is not often that an orator's enemies are in such a desperate burry to prove his case for him. But here he was scarcely down when the Slave party rushed together to proclaim themselves the ruffians he had painted them; and in the published copy of the oration, Mr. Sumner has given at once the calmest and the deadliest blow to the system he denounces, for he prints Mr. Chestnut's speech. All the bludgeons in the hands of all the 'chivalry of the South' cannot beat that demonstration of Mr. Sumner's case out of the heads of the public in and out of the States. The speech should be reprinted in England, and circulated in the urands. What is the Anti-Slavery Society about?"

PERSONAL.

-The Marquis of Chandos, who, accompanied by the Marchionese, arrived in this country by the Asia, and is now staying at the Clarendon, en route for Canada, is the eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and is beld in England in the highest respect for the unequaled, and, in these days of economists and calculators, romantic sacrifice he has made on the altar of honesty. His father was noted, when Marquis of Chandos and member for Buckinghamshire in the House of Commons, as leader par excellence of the agricultural interest. His princely palace of Stowe, his immense landed possessions, his Parliamentary influence having the command of five seats, and his descent from the Plantagenets, seemed to mark him out as the most fitting leader of the country gentlemen of England, and they on all occasions gathered with hearty loyalty round his plame. It was a goodly sight to see him, on his motion for the repeal of the Malt Tax each Session, go into the lobby backed by some hundred and fifty lusty equires, "the Mannerses, and the Lennoxes, and the stout heart of Mr. Buck of Devon, and the pleasant presence of Walter Long. After his accession to the title of Duke of Buckingham, which occurred on the death of his father i 1839, he was induced to accept a seat in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel, on its formation on the overthrow of Lord John Russell's Administration in 1841. He did not, however, long remain in the Government, having resigned in consequence of some concessions made by Sir Robert Peel to Canadian interests which he deemed inconsistent with his principles of protection to home produce. Not long after came the eatnstrophe which led to the fall of this noble English couse. In his thirst principally for the acquisition of increased landed property, he borrowed large sums of money at usurious interest, which plunged him into a sea of debt and difficulty. To redeem his father from this condition and rescue the honor of his house, the present Marquis, on reaching the age of 21, joined the Duke in cutting off the entail, and thus rendering the whole property liable for the debts. The consequence memorable sale of Stowe, which attracted purchasers from every part of Europe, and also of the princely hereditary estates. What gave a more melancholy character even to this wreck, was the circomstance that but a short time previous the Duke had received at Stowe the Queen, his sovereign, with a splendor of hospitality and baronial magnificence which had never been equaled in the olden time. Since the ruin of his house, the Duke has abandoned himself to the most dissipated courses, living in open adultery with one of the female attendants on the house of Lords, and having been more than once brought before the Police Court for inebriety. In conequence of these horrible excesses, however brought on, the Duchess, who was a daughter of the Marquis of Breadalbane, obtained a divorce from the Dake in 1850. If a career, however, of singular purity and honor, and of untiring industry and able administra of the different departments over which he has been placed, can redeem the infamy of his father, and compensate for the loss of wealth and hereditary possessions, the Marquis of Chandos has effected both. There is no English noble man at the present moment whe commands, in a higher degree, the respect and admiration of the British pub lic. Lord Chandes served as Lord of the Treasury under the first administration of Lord Derby, with die tinction. Mr. Disraeli having taken occasion, in his great dying speech on the budget, to acknowledge the obligation of the Government to him for his services His admirable business habits and administrative ca pacity, recommended him to the Directors of the Lon don and Birmingham Railway for the chairmanship of the line on the retirement of the late Gen. Anson, and he has since presided over that powerful and important corporation. The Marquis is but thirty-seven years old, and was married in 1851, to the daughter of Robert Harvey of Langley Park, Buckingham, by whom he

-The Rev. Henry W. Hilliard of Alabama is in

-Miss Charlotte Cushman is at West Point on visit to Mr. and Mrs. John Bigelow.

has several children.

-The Rev. Dr. Tyng states, that in the thirty-on years be has been a city pastor, and personally con nected with large Sabbath-Schools, he has received over 300 youths of both sexes to the Lord's table d rectly from the Sabbath-Schools, and he has no doubt

that 200 more united with his Church as a result of the influence of previous Sunday-School instruction. -We find in The Home Journal, the subjoined new

yrie from the ever fresh pen of the senior editor of that agreeable and entertaining paper;
"THE EVERGREEN
"BY GRONGE P. MORRIS.

"Love cannot be the aloc tree,
Whose bloom but or ce is seen;
Go search the grow—the tree of love
Is sure the evergreen;
For that's the same, in leaf or frame,
"Neath cold or sunny akles;
You take the ground its roots have boun i.
Or it, transpianted, dies!
"That love thus shoots, and firmly roots
In woman's heart, we see;
Through sulles and tears in after years
It grows a fadeloes tree
The tree of love, all trees above,
Forever may be seen.

Forever may be seen, In Summer's bloom or Winter's gloom, A hardy evergreen." -A fellow living on the Indian shore of the Ohio River, near Vevay, Indiana, having recently lost his wife, crossed in a boat to the Kentucky side, visited a graveyard there, and stole a tombstone which he placed over the remains of his lamented better half.

-William Henry Ealbeck, from the medical de partment of Bowdein College, Me., and Wilbur Fisk Burns, with the degree of B. A., from Wesleyan University, Conn., are young colored men about to return to Africa. The la ter is the son of Bishop Burns of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Liberia. These young men are natives of Liberia.

-The Rev. Cyras Prindle, editor of The Wesleyan, in his issue of the 27th of June, estimates the membership of the American Wesleyan Church at 21,000. Others, he says, place the number as high as 25,000; but he thinks this an overestimate.

-Sir Allan McNab, the Upper Canada hero, and Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, of Lower Canada, have both been named aidee-de-camp to Queen Victoria, with the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army.

-A lucky Irish miner, named O'Neill, has discov ered diamonds in the black sands of the Ovens district in Australia.

-A letter of the 14th ult. from Berlin, says that Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister at that Court, has just returned from England, on occasion of the approaching accouchement of the Princess Royal of her second child. Sir James Clarke, the accoucher of Queen Victoria, had also been sent for.

-Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, has been fined 3d. and costs for refusing to pay toll for his chaise passing through Kensington-gate, London. The Prince was going on duty in uniform, and was of opinion that this would exempt his carriage.

-The Rev. F. O. Nilsson, after spending about nine years in the United States, in successful evangelical labor, sails this week for Sweden, the country from which he was banished by his religious opinions.

-As Sir Walter Scott was leaning on Purdey's arm, n one of his walks, Tom said, "Them are fine novels of yours, Sir Walter; they are just invaluable to me."
"I am glad to hear it, Tom." "Yes, Sir, for when I have been out all day, hard at work, and come home. vara tired, if I sit down with a pot of porter by the fire, and take up one of your novels, I'm asleep directly.'

-The Freeman's Journal is somewhat exercised about the flunkers who will run after the Prince of Wales when he is in New-York, seeking " to toady him, fete him and fool him." All this is of little consequence, however, because the Prince is slow in his brains. "So let him come and dance, and dine, and drive, and evjoy himself, or be bored, as the case may be. Let all the fooleries, therefore, of Fifth avenue be expended on the youngster. Let the vulgar rich treat him to their finest wines, and to their most avory dishes. Let all the dameels and dames that think such liberties an honor, give him a chance to kiss them. Let only Trinity Coursh take the advice of The Churchman newspaper, and do homage, in its precincts, as becomes the 'daughter of the Church of England, to her 'nursing (grand) father.' Let every one that has enough of curiosity, run to see him. For our part, we would go a long way to see the young man of his age, and to talk with him, whom we could foreknow was one day to be President of the United States; but, if Barnum were to engage the Prince of Water for a year, and to send us the most pressing invitations, we could not get up interest enough in the case to cause us to walk up the steps of the Museum

and take a look." -The Palermitans are wreaking their vengeance on the old Neapolitan police whenever they have an opportunity. Recently, a man who, under the fallen Government, had been charged with the surveillance of beats was recognized near the Felica gate. Cries of "A police spy!" were raised, and a crowd of persons rushed after him in pursuit. The unfortunate man ran through the streets, the throng increasing every moment. He took refuge in a chemist's shop, round which a body of 10,000 persons of all classes soon assembled, uttering cries of death against him. Two Piedmontese officers endeavored to calm the fury of the people, but their words were of no effect. The shop was soon filled, and in a minute after the man received more than fifty poignard stabs, and lay dead on the ground. The body was dragged away to be thrown into the sca, and when it was seen by the people on the outside, loud applanse and clapping of ands testified the delight they felt at the death of one of their old persecutors.

-The people of Belfast, Ireland, were hoaxed the 17th of July by a seedy adventurer, who advertised that Victor Hugo would speak in the circus, for the benefit of Garibaldi. When the manager had colected all the money for the tickets, he went away, leaving the audience to do the same, when they wer tired of waiting for the lecture.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the real estate and personal property of Nicholas Longworth of that city has been ascertained within a few days to be \$3,500,000-\$2,000.000 in real estate, and \$1,500,000 in personal property.

-The question, What becomes of the pins? is partially answered by a Delaware item. It appears that a girl of 14 years, employed as a nurse for an infant, found the occupation irksome. She accordingly began to feed the child with pine, and when the treatment was discovered, it is supposed that about two dozen of these delicacies had been administered.

-A marriage recently took place at St. George's Church, Hanover square, London, between the Prin cess Victoria Gooramma, daughter of the late ex-Rajal of Coorg, and Lient-Col. John Campbell of her Majesty's Indian army.

-The Prince Regent of Prussia has allotted a sum of 10 000 crowns for the erection of a monument to Goethe, which is to be similar to that now being raised

-From the English National Accounts for the pas year, it may be seen that the annuities to the royal family amounted to £143,788, including the charge of £50,000 a-year to the King of the Belgians. Among the political pensions are payments of £2,000 a-year to Mr. Disraeli, Sir G. Grey, and Lord Glenelg, on retirement from the Cabinet. There are five pensions of $\pm 5,000$ a-year to ex-Lord Chancellors, and six of £3,500 to English ex-judges and an ex-Vice-Chancellor. There is a very long list of compensations charged upon the Consolidated Fund, some of them remarkable for the length of time they have been paid, for among the beneficiaries are the doorkeeper and housemaid of the Irish House of Lorde; other cases are conspicuous for the amount charged, for there is a round sum of £130,000 a-year for officers of the late Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. The Earl of Ellenborough takes £7,700 a-year, as having once been Chief Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench; the Rev. T. Taurlow has £4,028 annually for being deprived of the office keeper of the hanaper, and Lord Avonmore £4,200 as

retired principal registrar of the Irish Court of Chan-cery. The church has very little hold upon the Conted Fund; the clergy in the Wes; Indies have

£20,300 a-year from it, and the Scotch clergy £17 040, can only be supplied by new reprints of the books most ile, in Ireland, Maynooth has its £26,300 a-year, the Queen's Colleges only £21,000, but they get a fur-ther sonual vote among the Estimates. The Russian-Butch loan and the Greek loan take £130,000 a-year. The home secret-service money is £10,000 a-year; the foreign-£32,000-is voted among the estimates.

-A Milanese nobleman, named Caldersra, has lately departed this life, leaving his whole fortune, amounting to 6,000,000f. as a legacy to the principal hospital of Milan. His favorite maxim was evidently a reversal of the old adage, " A fat kitchen makes lean will," for his sole food bad for years consisted of half-starved rabbits. About a hundred of these animals were discovered running wild about the house in which be died. A few weeks before his death this Italian Elwes, who lived in the most perfect seclusion, and in a state of misery and filth which defies description, was visited by a deputation charged with the office of collecting subscriptions for Garibaldi and the Sicilian cause. At this application he opened his eyes very wide, and protested that he had never heard either of the cause or of the man, " It is only lately," he added, " and by a mere accident, that he had been informed that the Austrians were no longer in Milan."

-The operatives in Lombardy are striking for an advance of wages The printers began, and their example was soon followed by the masons and smiths who have compelled employers to accede to their de mands. Domestic servants afterward turned out, and demanded to be paid in france instead of Milan line of 77c. each. At Modena and Bologna the market people tried to raise their prices, and the consequence wa that a number of disorderly boys joined the servants in an attack on the provision stalls, and the pavement was soon covered with broken eggs, fruit, and vegetables. At Como there are nearly 4,000 persons usually engaged in the silk manufacture, who have all struck for higher wages, and as they have nothing to live on, the town is obliged to feed them.

-In Portland, on a recent Sunday, a parisbioner who usually wore a wig, appeared in his own natural, hining bald head. His most intimate friends didn't know him; and the officiating pastor, under whose preaching he had sat for twenty-five years, said at the evening meeting, "that he had observed a venerable gentleman who had worshipped with them throughout the day, and he was happy to find he was then present; he would, therefore, call upon his aged friend to favor the assembly with a few remarks."

-Private orders have lately been given to the French press to say as little as possible about Garibaldi. To use the expressive French phrase, it is de sired to mettre la sourdine upon him.

-Viscount de la Guérronnière has just addressed a letter to the Revue Europeenne, explaining the motives which prevent him, for the present, from writing an article which he had promised on the late Prince Jerome. The reason is that a work of the kind, in order to be of any value, must be impartial; it could not be improvised, but requires deep and conscientious study. He expresses his desire to undertake the task out of regard to the character of the deceased, with whom he had had the honor of being personally acquainted, and from whom he had received the greatest kindness. But that feeling also makes it incumbent on him to study the matter with deep attention, so that the article in question may not only be a correct history of the illustrious man of whom he is to speak, but a mark of the writer's gratitude.

-A sale of autographs of noted persons living, or recently dead, took place on the 17th ult. in Paris, but the prices obtained were low. Autographs of Chateaubriand and Lacordaire went at 5f. each; one of Gérard de Nerval, 4f.; Arago, the Princess Belgiojoso, and Admiral de Génouilly, 3f.; Auber, Prince Czarto ryski, Labedoyère, Charlet, Orfila, Mme. du Cayla described in the catalogue as a "friend of Louis XVIII."), the Countess Guiccioli (according to the same authority, "friend of Byron"), Salverte, Marshels Vaillant, Niel, and Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, 2f. 50c.; Guizot, 2f.; Laroche Jacquelin and Bouffe, 50c.; Cousin and d'Arlincourt, 1f, 25c. A few fetched higher prices: one of John Kemble, 16f.; Monge, 16f.; Flechier, 14f.; Turenne, 12f.; and

-Mme. Trochn has written a letter to the journals denying the truth of the rumor that her daughter Noemi, great granddaughter of the poet Racine, for whom the public subscription had been raised, was about to be married to a captain of infantry.

-In a recent paragraph we alluded to the death of the Rev. Charles S. McLean, at Indianapolis, stating that he accompanied a troop of horse to Baltimore during the war of 1812. A correspondent points out one or two inaccuracies, and adds some particulars,

follows:

"Some forty or fifty years since, there was a large Low Dutch emigration from Long Island and the vicinity of New-York, to the village of Seltysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, which is situated near the foot of the South Mountain, and just north of Mason and Dixon's line The local population was mostly Scotch-Irish, many Presbyterian in faith, and as many belonging to the old Scotch Seceder or Covenanter's Church of the place. To the latter, the Low Dutch joined themselves, and I think it was connected with the organization of the Reformed Dutch Church. Thirty years ago, however, they still held on to the quaint old psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins, in their service. Among the congregation I remember many of the Long psaims of Sternhold and Hopkins, in their service. Among the congregation I remember many of the Long Island names of Lott, Brinkerhoff, Houghtelin, and others. The monument of one of their first ministers, the Rev. Mr. Grsy, is still in the church-yard. The Rev. Charles Grsy McLean was his successor, and, I think, was named after him, and was his social-law. It was from Gettysburg, and not from Frederick, that Mr. McLean went to the wars. The Adams County Treop was composed of many of his papels. It was from Gettysburg, and not from Frederick, that Mr. McLean went to the wars. The Adams County Troop was composed of many of his people. On a Sunday morning he held a brief service in his church, and then went home, donned his uniform, mounted his horse, and took his place as a private in the ranks, and marched to Baltimore, in the spirit of the patriot preachers of the Revolution."

-A Garibaldi aid meeting was held in Newport, R. I., last Saturday evening, for the purpose of commence ing a subscription. The Hon. George H. Calvert pre sided, and addresses were made by him, by Professor Samuel Eliot of Trinity College, Henry T. Tuckerman and Charles E. Norton. It is probable that a large sum of money will be raised.

-A London correspondent says that Lord Elphinstone, who recently died, and who for a long time was Governor of Bombay, was sent to India when the Queen was in her teens, because her Majesty was deeply in love with him.

-A slave trading firm in Richmond, Va., writing to Mississippi, gave the following intelligence concerning the market for human beings at this time.

"No. 1 men sell here from \$1 600 to \$1,650; second-class men, from \$1,400 to \$1,550. No. 1 grown field-girls sell from \$1,400 to \$1,475; one extra sold to-day at \$1,500. Tendency of the market upward."

LITERARY.

-The English literary journals are drawing large inferences from the sale of a collection of books in London, which is advertised as "including the chief portion of the library of E. Crowninshield, esq., of Boston." The Athenaum regards it as a "backward flow," intimating that the end of the demand for good books for America is reached. The very reverse, however, is the fact, and the sale in London (the catalogu of which has little identity with that of the actua Crowninshield Library offered in Boston) is a private speculation which depends in a great measure on order and purchasers from America for success. Never has the literary tide set more strongly in a western direc tion than in the present year; and the importation of rare and valuable books from abroad will be larger, in all probability, than at any previous time. It has been remarked by De Tooqueville and others how widely diffured are the same tastes and habits among large masses of our population, and this is very obvi-ous in the book market, where "the run" is steadily on certain classes of old books; the consequence of which is that the English stock is almost exhausted. and in a few years the constantly growing demand

in repute. This applies without exception to all the works illustrative of early English Literature. Every copy that turns up in London for sale of Dedsley's and Collier's "Old Plays," Sir Egeston Brydges's Restituta, and Consura Literaria, "Tae Retrospective Review," Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors" the "Harbeian Miscellany," and other works of this class are immediately sought for, and generally secured for the United States. Within a year or two a great furor has spring up for the eastly illustrative Bibliographical works of Dr. T. F. Dibdia, (the Bibliotheca Spenseriana, "Bibliographical Decameron," &c.,) and probably ten purchasers could be found in the United States for every single copy likely to occur for sale. Of some old books, Bayle's "Historical College," in the California of t cal and Critical Dictionary," five vols. foho, for instance, nearly the whole existing number of exples must be in this country, and more are every day wanted. Books relating to American History and Discovery naturally all find their way here, and this is well understood in England, but the demand for old English and standard authors in the finest stainable copies is looked upon with less completency, and the consequent rise in prices is not submitted to without some disgust.

-The series of popular poets in the favorite minsature style, known as the "Blue and Gold" editions, will be increased by an elegant reprint of "General Morris's Poetical Works," to be issued immediately by C. Scribner. It will include additions to the former impressions of the poems, and present them all in portable and convenient shape.

-A new edition of Dr. Donaldson's work on the Book of Jashar" has been called for in Germany, where, in distrust of English orthodox censure, this book was printed. Dr. Donaldson's idea is that he can restore the text of this lost sacred book from the Pentateuch and other portions of the Old Testament, in which he conceives it to have been incorporated along with the interpolations of later compilers. New editions of the work of Dr. Donaldson on Greek and Roman literature, "The New Cratylus" and Vavronianus" have just appeared, and also an enlarged edition of his "University Greek Grammar." He is regarded as one of the highest authorities on classical subjects in England, though his speculations on Biblical criticism have never found any acceptance

-Mr. Simpson Davidson the "Crown Commi sioner for Exploration of Gold Fields" in Australia, is publishing a work that will combine the scattered information relative to the recent discoveries of the precious metals, in a scientific and systematic shape. It is enti-tled "The Discovery and Geognosy of Gold Deposits in Australia, with Comparisons and Accounts of the Gold Regions in California, Russia, India, Brazil, &c.: Including a Philosophical Disquisition on the Origin of Gold in Placer Deposits and Quartz Veins," with chromotinted mape, &c. Mersrs. Longman & Co. are the publishers. Out of the two hundred millions of sold accumulated in Australia and California in the last ten years, it is calculated that nearly fifty-five millions have been added to the British coinage, the remainder being either retained by the United States, or gone to replace much of the deteriorated paper money of the Continent of Europe.

-Mr. C. A. Bristed having enlightened the American public respecting English University Life by his "Five Years at Cambridge," is giving a kindred picture of Transatlantic Universities through the medium of MacMillan's Magazine in a series of papers entitled, " My Friend Mr. Bedlow, or Reminiscenses of American College Life, by Carl Benson."

-An interesting addition to the stores of Popular Poetry is made by Mr. J. Davison Ingleden's collection of "The Ballads and Songs of Yorkshire," just brought out in the true Pickering style, by Messrs. Bell & Daldy. It is compiled from private MSS., rare broadsides, and scarce publications, and preserves many pieces of poetical as well as of local interest; it i brought down to a late period, as shown by a trueulent ballad, by some ultra loyal rhymer, on "Paul Jones's Capture of the Scrapis" off the Port of Scar-borough, in Yorkshire, in 1779—in which the naval here is roundly abused.

-Capt Richard F. Burton's two portly volumes of 'The Lake Regions of Central Africa" will probably be presented to the American reader in continuation of the series of African Discoveries, commenced by the works of Drs. Barth and Livingstone. As a graphic and caustic writer, Capt. Barton is far superior to either of the above travelers. Nor is his matter of less importance, revealing the existence of immense inland lakes, where all before was set down as sandy deserts. It is to be lamented that a mere difference of opinion should give rise to feelings of animority against the companion of his travels (Capt. Speke) but that fine, endless field for discussion, the "Source of the Nile," is to blame. Capt. Speke regards the great Lake "Nyanza Victoria" (which Capt. Burton did not visit) as the undoubted source of the White Nile. Capt, Burton, on the contrary, laughs at his friend's theory, and says the source must be sought in a network of runnels and rivulets, of scanty dimensions, filled by monsoon torrents, and perhaps a little by melted snow on the northern water-parting of the Eastern Lunar Monntains, to the north of the lake." The work has one rare and valuable appendage to books of travels—a full and complete index, which, it is to hoped, will not be omitted in the reprint. The vials of Capt. Burton's wrath are poured out unsparingly on Dr. Krapt's unscientific labors, and no words are strong enough to express his contempt for the "Missionary Map," where the three great lakes are set down from native hearsay testimony as one great inland sea.

-The most beautiful specimen of typegraphy ever produced in this country is Dr. Wynne's Notices of the Private Libraries of New-York, just published by Mr. E. French. It is from the press of Mr. Alvord of New-York; and, for paper, ink, press-work, and whatever constitutes typographic excellence, may challenge comparison with the chef d'auvres of the Riverside press of Mr. Houghton of Cambridge, Mass. The small paper copies, in royal octavo, may be procured, as a limited number were struck off for general

-The discussion of Mr. Darwin's theory of the deelopement of species was a leading topic at the late neeting of the British Association at Oxford. A learned and ingenious paper by Prof. Draper of the New-York University, was read, in which the theory was applied to the intellectual development of Europe An animated discussion followed, supported chiefly by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and Prof. Huxley. The Bishop opposed the theory very effect-ively; and assuming that Prof. Huxley accepted the theory that man might, by successive stages of development, be probably descended from an ape, be rallied him on his hypothetical paternity, and put it to him, whether he would be content with such a genealogy. Prof. Huxley smilingly said, "If it were a matter to me of choice that I should accept as my father a person whose vast abilities and large eld quence were devoted to the casting ridicale on the pstient and persevering students of science, and of perversely distorting their reasoning, I should perhaps orefer the humble ape."

-Celtic scholars will be glad to hear that an asset ation of Irish gentlemen and scholars, including Drs. Todd and O'Donovan, Lord Talbot of Malabide, and others, have in progress a complete "Dictionary of the Ancient Irish Language"—a work never yet ac complished, as the best one yet published, that of O'Reilly, contains only half the words known to exist in the language, and of these many are wrongly ex-

LAUNCH .- At 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Edward Lupton will launch from his ship-yard at Greenpoint a first-class bark of 500 tuns, for John C. Conner, esq., to be called the D. Colden Murray, for the Galveston trade. She is 135 feet long, 32 feet beam, and 12 feet

a walker, her made arrespendent to ster-